Fire:

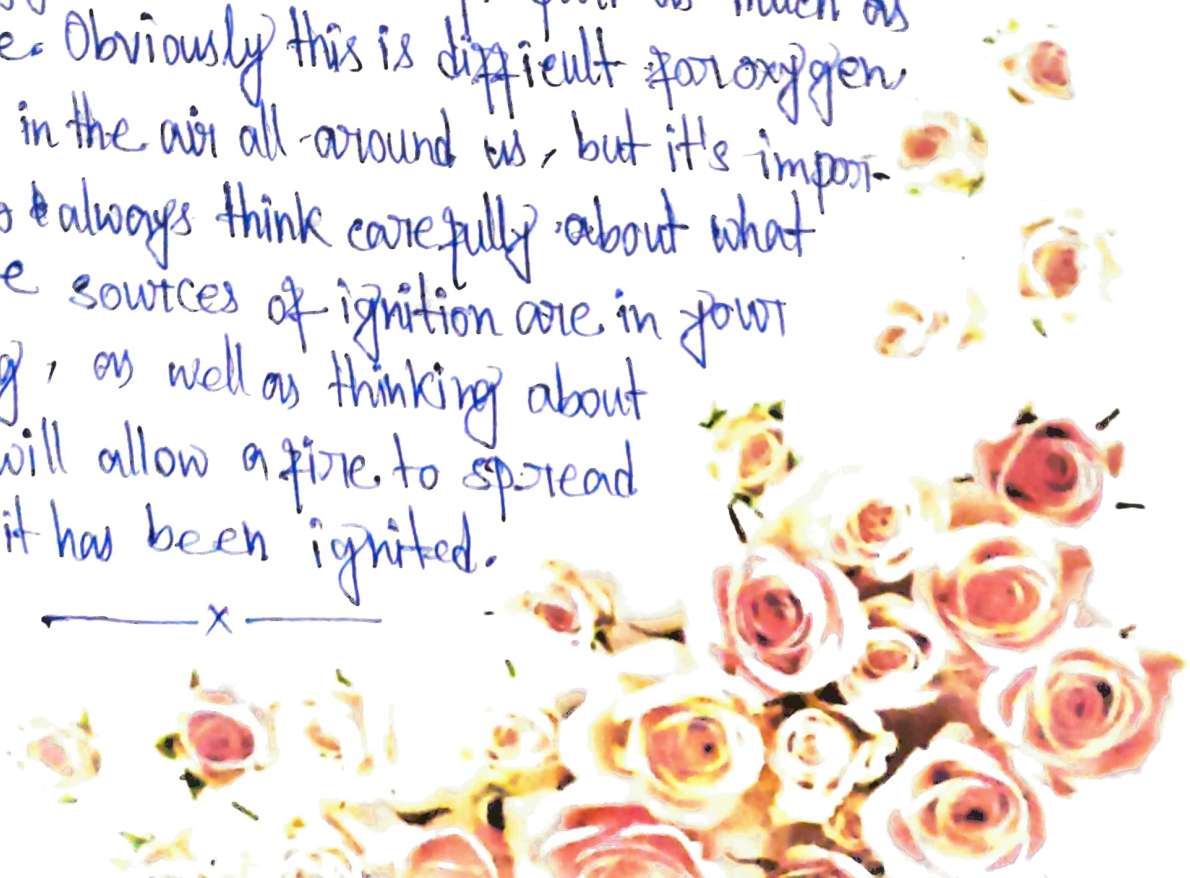
Fire is a chemical reaction that gives off light and heat. It is an example of the chemical process.... Forest fires are very harmful. They can destroy a huge area in a matter of minutes.

Cause: For a fire to start it needs a source of ignition, a source of fuel and a source of oxygen. For example, if a smoker falls asleep with a cigarette is the source of ignition, the material on the sofa is the source of fuel and the air is the source of oxygen.

Prevention:

To prevent fire, sources of ignition, fuel and oxygen need to be kept apart as much as possible. Obviously this is difficult for oxygen as it is in the air all around us, but it's important to always think carefully about what possible sources of ignition are in your building, as well as thinking about what will allow a fire to spread once it has been ignited.

———x———



Terrorism

TERRORISM

Terrorism is the use of fear and acts of violence in order to intimidate societies, governments or against an id-edogg.

Cause:

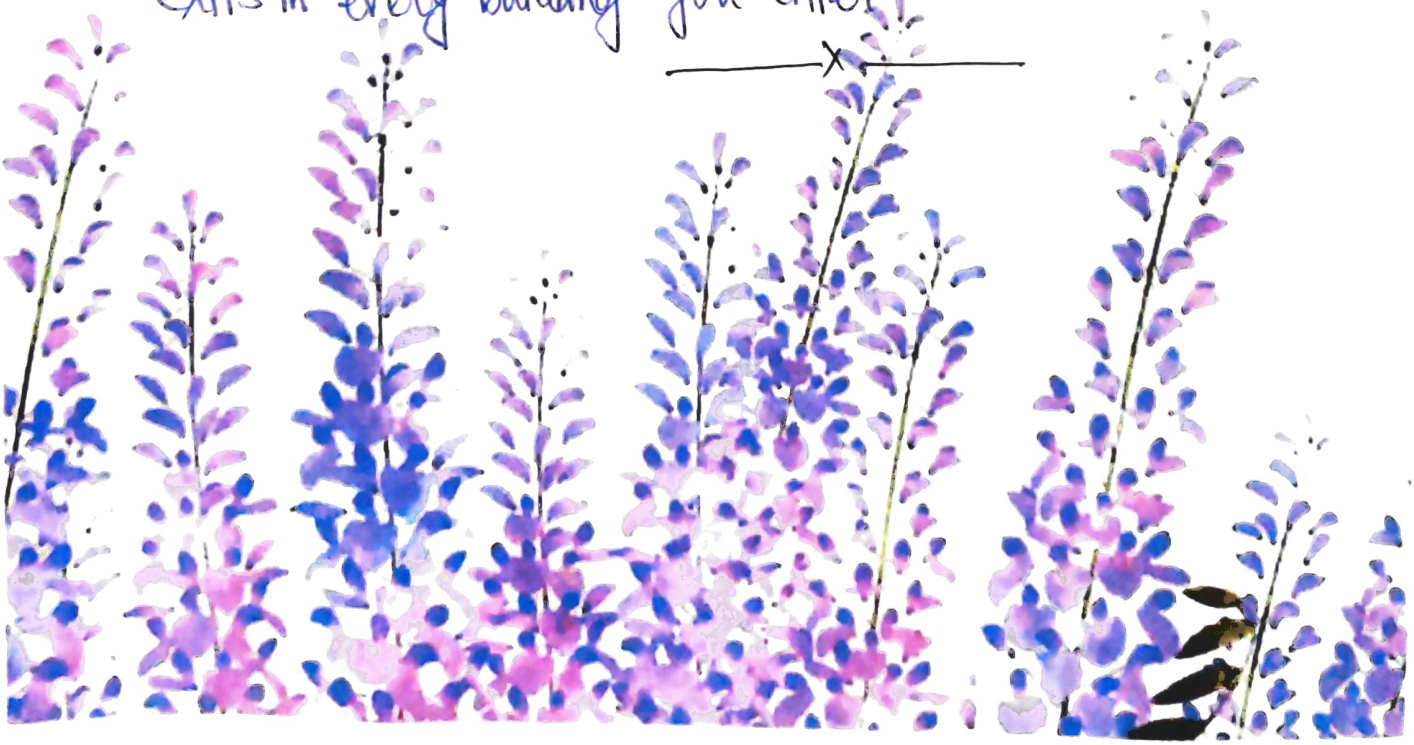
⇒ Perceptions of deprivation and inequality, especially amongst culturally defined groups....

⇒ A lack of political legitimacy and continuity, as well as a lack of integration for the political fringes, encourages ideological terrorism.

Prevention:

⇒ Be extra vigilant in places with large numbers of people, for example metro and train stations, festivals and concert venues and shopping centres.

⇒ Check the location of the emergency exits in every building you enter.



War

WAR:

War is a situation or a period of fighting between countries or groups of people. A war generally involves the use of weapons, a military organization and soldiers.

Cause:

- Economic Gain.
- Territorial Gain.
- Religion.
- Nationalism.
- Revenge.

Prevention:

1. By talking to each other kingdoms and becoming friends.
2. Everyone need to follow peace and ahimsa so that no wars will be placed.

———— x ————

Explosion

Explosion

An explosion is a rapid expansion in volume associated with an extremely vigorous outward release of energy, usually with the generation of high temperatures and release of high-pressure gases.

Causes:

1. Combustible dust....
2. Hot work....
3. Flammable liquids and gasses....
4. Equipment and machinery....
5. Electrical hazards....

Prevention: The best approach to prevent explosions is to substitute or minimise the use of flammable material. If that is not possible it is important to avoid effective sources of ignition.

———x———

What is a Hazard?

A hazard, in the context of occupation that represents a level of threat to health, life, property, or the environment. A hazard is generally considered dormant, or potential, when it only represents a theoretical risk of harm.

Dormant: When a situation represents the possibility of a hazard but people, property, and/or the environment have not yet been affected.

Active mode: When the hazard situation occurs and develops. An active hazard can be labeled as an accident, emergency, incident, or disaster.

Natural Hazards

1. Natural Hazard
2. Man-made Hazard.

1. NATURAL HAZARD:

A natural hazard is a natural phenomenon that might have a negative effect on humans and other animals or the environment

Volcanic eruption:

Disaster type

Volcanic eruptions happen when lava and gas are discharged from a volcanic vent...

Volcanic eruptions often cause temporary food shortages and volcanic ash landslides called Lahar.

Drought:

Drought is generally defined as a severe moisture deficit below expected levels that restricts some type of activity.

P.T.O

Man-Made Hazards

2. MAN-MADE HAZARDS:

Man-Made Hazards are events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements.

Global warming: Global warming is a gradual increase in the earth's temperature generally due to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs etc

Crime: Crime, the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law.

—x—

Phases of Disaster Management

Phase 1 : Mitigation

PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Phase 1 : Mitigation

Phase 2 : Preparedness

Phase 3 : Response

Phase 4 : Recovery

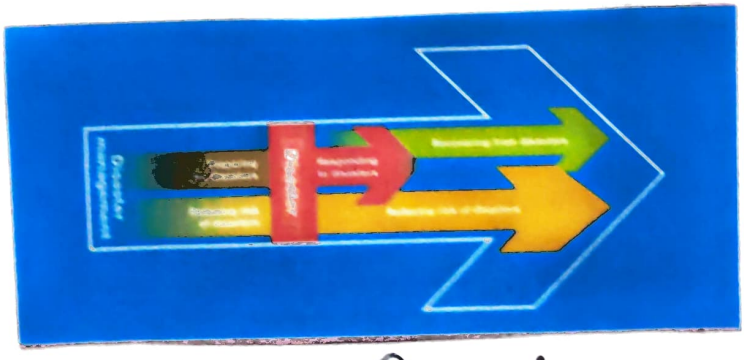
Phase 5 : Impact

PHASE 1 : MITIGATION

Disaster mitigation measures are those that eliminate or reduce the impacts and risks of hazards through proactive measures taken before an emergency or disaster occurs.

One of the best known examples of investment in the Red River Floodway. The building of the Floodway was a joint provincial / federal undertaking to protect the City of Winnipeg and reduce the impact of flooding in the Red River Basin.

P.T.O



Phase 2: Preparedness

Types : Disaster mitigation measures may be structural (e.g. flood dikes) or non-structural (e.g. land use zoning). Mitigation activities should incorporate the measurement and assessment of the evolving risk environment.

PHASE 2 : PREPAREDNESS :

Preparedness focuses on understanding how a disaster might impact the community and how education, outreach and training can build capacity to respond to and recover from a disaster. This may include engaging the business community, pre-~~dist~~ disaster strategic planning, and other logistical readiness activities.

P. T.O

Phase 3: Response

The disaster preparedness activities guide provides more information on how to better prepare an organization and the business community for a disaster.

PHASE 3 – RESPONSE :

Response addresses immediate threats presented by the disaster, including saving lives, meeting humanitarian needs (food, shelter, clothing, public health and safety), cleanup, damage assessment and the start of resource distribution. As the response period progresses, focus shifts from dealing with immediate emergency issues to conducting repairs, restoring utilities, establishing operations for public services (including permitting), and finishing the cleanup process.

P.T.O

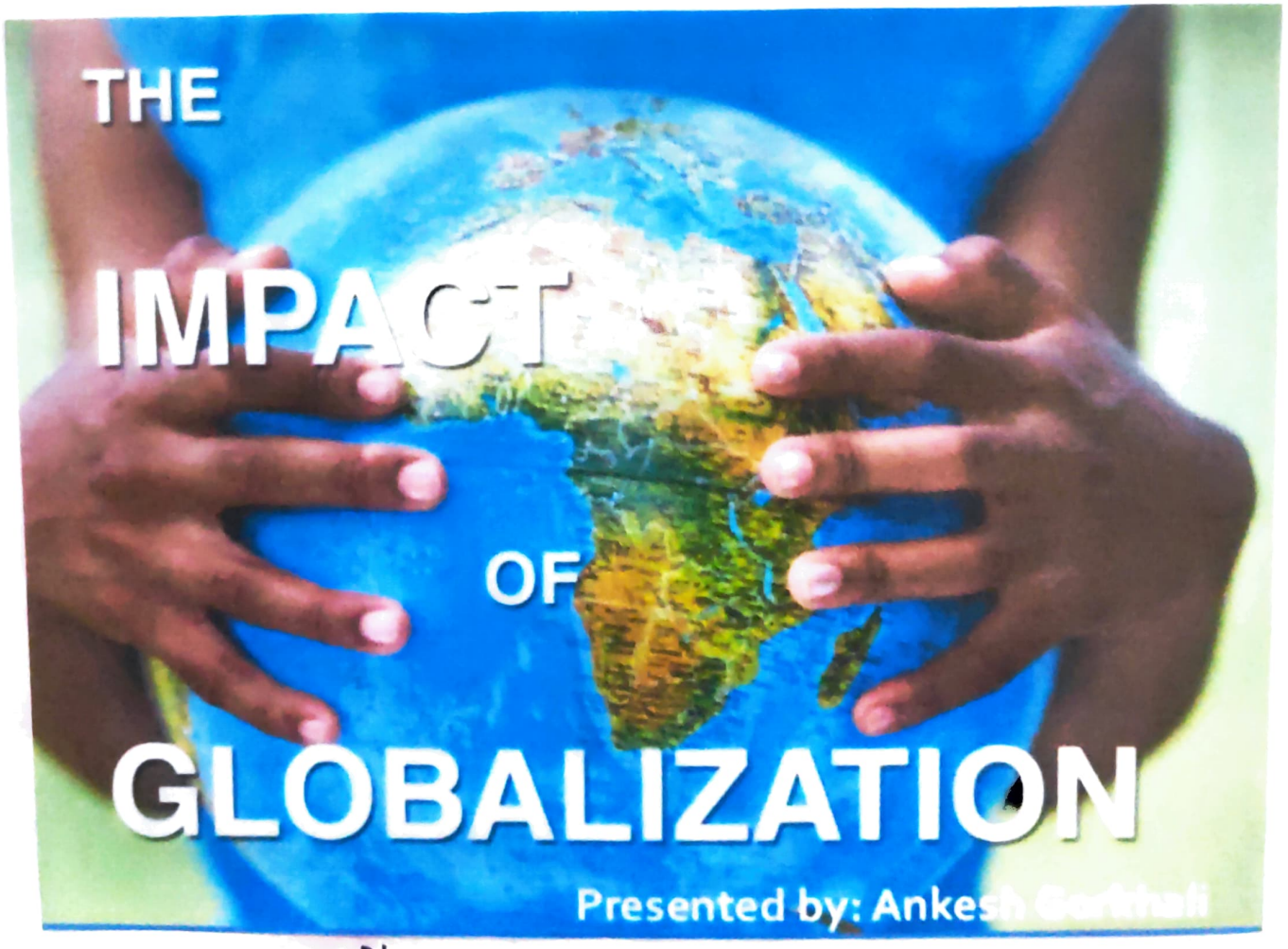
Phase 4: Recovery

Phase 4 – Recovery

Recovery is the fourth phase of disaster and is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster's impact on a comm unity and the return of the local economy to some sense of normaley. By this time, the impacted region has achie a degree of physical, environmental, economic and social stability.

The recovery phase of disaster can be broken into two periodes. The short-term phase typically lasts from six months to at least one year and involves delivering immediate services to businesses. The long-term phase, which can ranges up to decades, requires thoughtful strategic planning and action to address more serious or permanent impacts of a disaster.

P.T.O

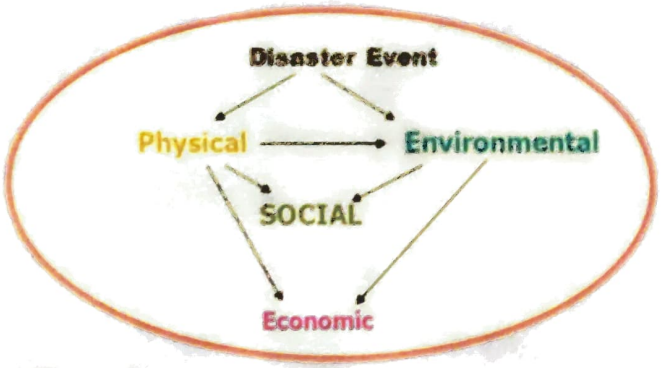


Phase 5: Impact

PAGE - 5 : IMPACT

The effect of a disaster on people, buildings and society is referred to as the impact. Losses (the result of being deprived of something) are a measure (quantified or not) of the damage or destruction caused by a disaster. This impact of a disaster can, however, be much farther reaching.

IMPACTS OF DISASTERS



Impact of Disaster

IMPACT OF DISASTER

PHYSICAL: In a disaster of death or physical injury. You may also lose your home, possessions and community. Such stressors place you at risk for emotional and physical health problems. Stress reactions after a disaster look very much like the common reactions seen after any type of trauma.

ECONOMIC: Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, typhoons and hurricanes inflict serious damage and so seem to be bad for the economy. For firms, natural disasters destroy tangible assets such as buildings and equipment – as well as human capital – and thereby deteriorate their production capacity.

SOCIAL: In addition, social impact includes wages, breaks, adherence to employment laws, safety, training, and numerous other specific labor practices. Finally, social impact includes the impact on the local public and social services sector as a result of the business's activities.

PSYCHOLOGICAL : Psychological research has show that disasters can cause serious mental health consequences for victims.... Disasters allow psychologists to perceive the operation of trauma on emotional functioning, an operation which mental health practitioners as far back as Freud have been interested in understanding.